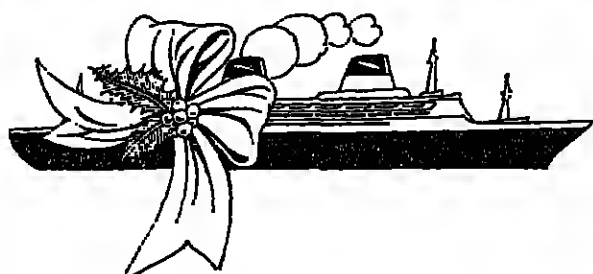


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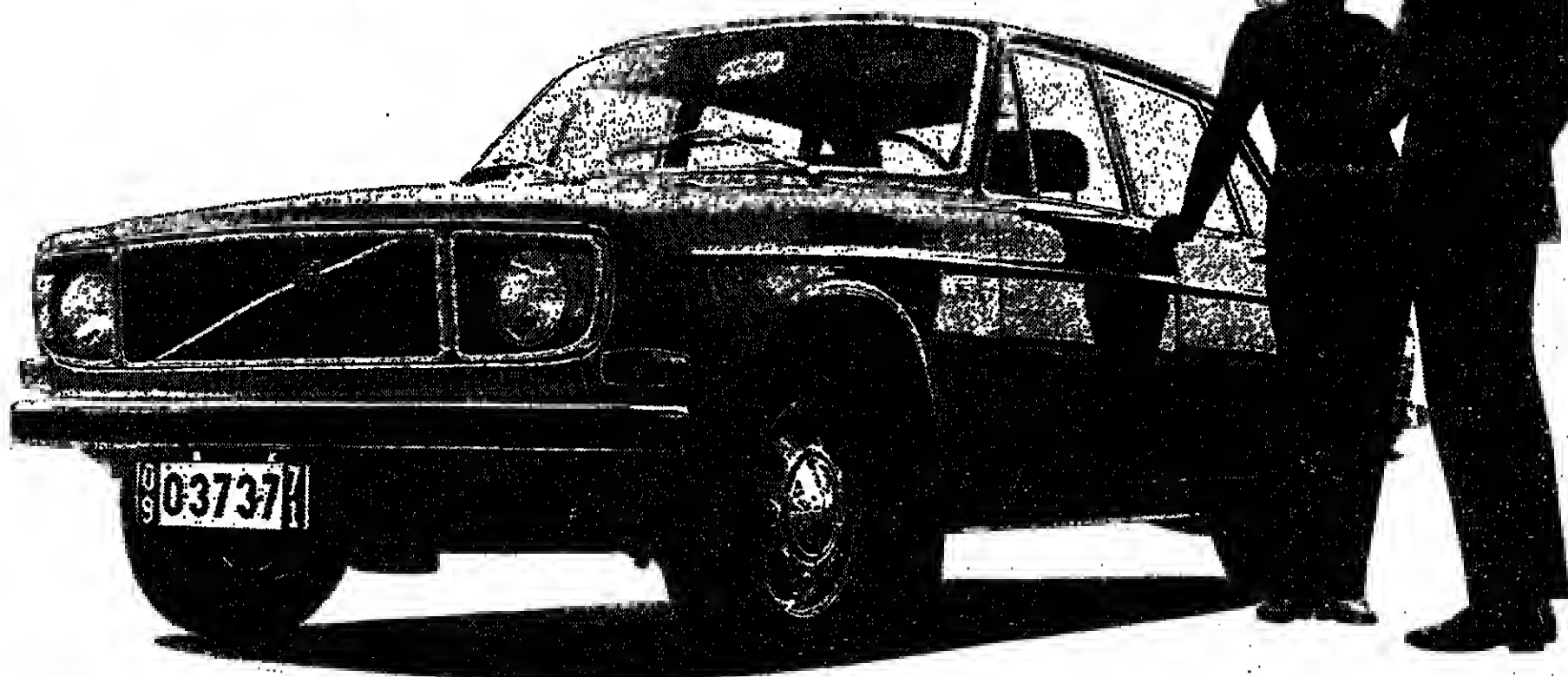
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Plutonium, AEC Aide Says

Radioactive Traces Are Found Outside of Nevada Test Site

By Anthony Ripley

BOULDER, Colo., Nov. 3 (UPI).—An Atomic Energy Commission scientist said yesterday that small amounts of radioactive plutonium have been found in desert soil outside the agency's Nevada test site.

Dr. Harry J. Otway of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, who is in charge of preparing the environmental statement for the test site under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, said oil analyses at 35 locations north and northeast of the test site showed plutonium in two places at levels above that which would be expected from worldwide nuclear test fallout.

Dr. Otway said the locations are in sparsely populated areas about two and 15 miles outside the Nellis Air Force Base bombing and gunnery range, which is north of the 1,300-square-mile test site in Nevada. The site is north of Las Vegas. Plutonium is a heavy, gray man-made metal which is used as part of the triggering mechanism for hydrogen bombs. It was the substance used in the atomic bomb which destroyed Nagasaki, Japan, during World War II. It is regarded as among the most toxic of radioactive substances and is dangerous to man primarily through

10 Downing St. a Target
LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP).—A painter who threw two billiard balls through a window of Prime Minister Edward Heath's official home at No. 10 Downing Street was today ordered held in custody for medical reports. Police quoted Arnold Eastwood, 35, as saying his billiard-ball volley "was a small token from a workman." The policeman said, "He doesn't seem to like the Tories."

inhalation or by entering the body through a break in the skin.

Preliminary tests of the air in the two spots in question and in inhabited areas nearby has shown no airborne plutonium above that expected from nuclear testing, Dr. Otway said. The presence of plutonium has been confirmed by the U.S. Public Health Service as part of a new plutonium measuring program outside the test site area, he added.

Because plutonium has an extremely long half-life of 24,000 years (a half-life is the time it takes for half of the substance to radioactively decay), the contamination is essentially permanent.

In a preliminary report last July under the Environmental Policy Act, the AEC noted contamination from radioactivity in scattered areas of one to 50 square miles within the test site borders.

The total contaminated area within the site was estimated at 250 square miles. Much of the soil has been scraped, buried or oiled to keep it from blowing around. The preliminary report did not mention any contamination beyond the fenced-off and guarded AEC test site.

Dr. Otway was in Boulder for a meeting of the Colorado Committee for Environmental Information, a nonprofit organization of scientists which has been critical of some AEC practices. Last February, the committee announced it had discovered the presence of plutonium in the soil outside the AEC's Rocky Flats plant near Denver. The plant is operated by Dow Chemical Co. and manufactures plutonium triggers for hydrogen bombs.



OVER-PAINTED PICASSO—Spanish dishwasher-painter Salvador Iquiedo-Torres (center) turned himself in to police in Vallauris, France, after painting over a section of a fresco by Pablo Picasso in a museum there. He said he did it to attract attention to him and his painting. Yesterday he was jailed, charged with breaking and entering and damaging a work of art. Picasso himself said he had no desire to press charges but they were filed anyway by the local prosecutor.

U.S. Fighting Judge's Curb On Congress

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI).—A congressional committee report "immune from any judicial inquiry into its contents," the Justice Department contended yesterday.

Filing a strongly worded brief with the U.S. Court of Appeals, the Justice Department sought immediate reversal of a ruling last week by District Court Judge Gerhard A. Gesell that prohibited publication and distribution at public expense of a list of 65 "radical revolutionary speakers."

The brief, signed by Acting Assistant Attorney General John F. Doherty and three other Justice Department lawyers, accused Judge Gesell of "crossing the threshold" of the constitutional separation of powers.

In an opinion that drew strong comment from all directions last week, Judge Gesell enjoined the public printer and the superintendent of documents from circulating, except in the Congressional Record, a survey of campus speakers prepared by the House Internal Security Committee.

The Justice Department asked the Appeals Court to act on the case before Congress returns Nov. 16 from a campaign recess.

The brief contended that the speech-and-debate clause of the Constitution and the doctrine of separation of powers "prohibit judicial interference" with such a committee report.

It also objected that the list of speakers is not a "blacklist," as contended by the American Civil Liberties Union, which sued to prevent its publication, and by Judge Gesell.

Furthermore, the Justice Department protested that a congressional committee need not "demonstrate a legislative purpose" before printing a report.

Judge Gesell, in an action believed to be the first of its kind in American history, had prevented the report's publication in part because he found it had "no relationship to any existing or future legislative purpose."

Citing Supreme Court and Appeals Court cases as far back as 1880, the Justice Department argued that a federal District Court judge should not even have accepted jurisdiction in the case.

"If a committee of Congress exceeds appropriate bounds of propriety," it said, "that is a matter for the Congress to deal with and, ultimately, for the electorate to pass on, not the judiciary."

Foreign Service
In U.S. Resumes
Drive for Union

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI).—After a year of relative quiet, a group of reformers in the State Department has revived efforts to unionize the career diplomatic service.

The idea is revolutionary for the State Department, which has long been a stronghold of the "spoils" system.

Deputy Under Secretary William B. Macomber Jr. has declared in a notice to all employees that the use of collective bargaining is precluded because an "intimate relationship" must be maintained between the President, the Secretary of State and the personnel who are entrusted with the execution of U.S. foreign policy.

Last week, however, the American Foreign Service Association presented to Mr. Macomber demands that would make it the sole bargaining agent for the Foreign Service on terms and conditions of employment, except for wages. The association is not seeking authority to call strikes.

Sources said negotiations were taking place.

Air Force Boast Revives Issue Of U.S. First-Strike Capability

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The Air Force unwittingly has resurrected the argument over whether America is undermining arms control efforts by building the MIRV missile.

It did this by bragging that its new Minuteman-3 missile—with a MIRV warhead of several H-bombs—could destroy "the long-range weapons of the enemy."

Sen. Edward Brooke, R., Mass., on the basis of that statement, is demanding to know whether the Pentagon is contradicting the administration's proclaimed policy by building "first-strike" ICBMs.

"Balance of Terror"

Such a weapon, arms specialists argue, would destabilize the present "balance of terror" between America and Russia, because each side would then think it necessary to launch its missiles in a crisis before MIRV warheads destroyed them in their silos.

Sen. Brooke, in explaining the letter he sent to the Pentagon this week, said the Air Force statements on Minuteman-3 "appear to contradict the policy guidelines of the President and secretary of defense—both of whom have stressed that the United States will not pursue counter-force MIRV capabilities, which the Soviet Union might interpret as having a first-strike potential."

A counter-force weapon is one that could knock out an intercontinental missile buried underground. Defense Secretary Melvin Laird has put the Soviet SS-9 missile in this category. And the recent statement by Gen. John Ryan, Air Force chief of staff, seems to credit the Minuteman-3 with similar capability.

"This missile," Gen. Ryan said, "is designed to destroy the Soviet ICBM force."

It is essential to the long-term security of the United States, he said, to the success of the SALT Arms Limitation Talks that it be no ambiguity regarding United States commitment to exclusively second-strike deterrence strategy," Sen. Brooke said.

A second-strike strategy aims to firing missiles only after he is attacked. U.S. leaders, he stated, that the United States built a missile force that could destroy the enemy's country, "I idea is to have so much retaliatory power that a would-be aggressor would decide against attacking the first place."

Ship Hijacker
Escapes With GI
In Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 3 (UPI).—One of two Americans held in Cambodia for the hijacking of the American munitions ship Columbia Eagle last March escaped from custody in a downtown hotel Thursday, government officials disclosed today.

They said the hijacker, Clyde McKay, 26, of San Diego, Calif., made his break with Parry Dwayne Humphrey, 23, of Ventura, Calif., a U.S. deserter in Thailand. Humphrey was being held for trying to run guns to the Communists in northern Cambodia.

Along with the other hijacker, Alvin Glatowski, 21, of Long Beach, Calif., McKay and Humphrey had been under house arrest in a government hotel for the past month. They were wandering around the Phnom Penh center market under military police escort when the two men escaped.

The two merchant seamen hijacked the Columbia Eagle with its cargo of munitions for Thailand last March and sailed into the Cambodian port of Sihanoukville just as Prince Norodom Sihanouk was overthrown.

Tape Recorder
Unravels Mystery
Of Talking Fetus

DIJAKARTA, Nov. 3 (AP).—A small tape recorder with tapes of a crying baby and wailing of the Kuran were found in the possession of a young woman arrested last Friday who had persuaded millions of Indonesians that her unborn baby could talk. Antara news agency reported today.

The woman, Mrs. Tjut Zahara, was arrested near Bandjarmasin, in Borneo, where she had fled to escape police. Only hours earlier doctors who had examined her in Djakarta said she was not pregnant and her claims were a hoax.

Harjanto Wibono, intelligence chief of the Djakarta prosecution office, said the woman's husband, Sjarifuddin, was undergoing interrogation. Mr. Wibono refused to comment on what action might be taken against the pair.

Reports from Singapore said the woman had given birth to a baby there in May and after a period of recuperation had returned to Djakarta, where she carried on her hoax that apparently took in President and Mrs. Suharto as well as other national leaders.

U.K. Soccer Star To Be Subject of Arthritis Study

LEEDS, England, Nov. 3 (AP).—The soccer stars of Leeds United are guinea pigs in a project combat arthritis.

Over the next two years, a team of specialists at Leeds University will make regular tests on the joints of Billy Bremner, E. Cooper, Allan Clarke and others, some of the greatest in British soccer.

The specialists will record amount of pressure put on players' joints and the degree of lubrication in the joints.

The doctors reason that as players' joints are subject to "extremely heavy strains and it can be learned from them."

Verna Wright, professor rheumatology at Leeds University who heads the project, says key to discovering more about arthritis lies in the lubrication of the joints by what is medically as synovial fluid.

12% Rise Avert Strike in German Metalwork

STUTTGART, Nov. 3 (AP).—Leaders of the Baden-Württemberg metalworkers union settled with employers for a percent wage rise, averting a strike for Thursday.

Last-minute negotiations of agreement, covering about 1 million workers in the major metal industries in this area, were led by the Premier of Baden-Württemberg, Hans Filbinger.

The workers had voted unanimously for a strike if employers turned down a proposal for a 12 percent rise in wages.

A spokesman for the union said the new mediation agreed when fringe benefits were added, was higher than the proposal turned down by industry.

Jane Fonda Accused of Smuggling, Assault

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Actress Jane Fonda was charged tonight with assaulting a customs officer and a policeman and with bringing merchandise illegally into the United States from Canada today.

She had been arrested and handcuffed during an airport scuffle.

The smuggling charge involved drugs—2,000 tablets of dexadrine, compazine and valium—according to customs agents.

Miss Fonda, 32, daughter of Henry Fonda and brother of "Easy Rider" star Peter Fonda, risks a maximum penalty of a five-year prison sentence or a fine of \$10,000 or both on the smuggling charge.

The charge of assaulting a federal officer—the customs agent

—is punishable by three years in jail, or a \$5,000 fine, or both. These are federal charges.

Assault on a police officer is a city offense, to be tried separately.

Miss Fonda was arraigned on the federal charges before U.S. Commissioner Clifford Bruce, who freed her on bail. She was immediately re-arrested by local police, who charged her with assaulting an officer. She was again released on bail.

Arrived from Toronto

Commissioner Bruce was told that Miss Fonda arrived at the airport early this morning from Toronto.

Customs agents who went through her luggage found 105 vials containing some 2,000 dexadrine, compazine and valium tablets, they said.

Customs officer Edward Matlak told Miss Fonda she would have to be searched by a woman agent. She asked to be allowed to go to a rest room. When this request was denied, Miss Fonda struck out at Mr. Matlak, the prosecution said.

Cleveland Patrolman Robert Piper arrived and Miss Fonda began scuffling with both men. Patrolman Piper was said to have been kicked in the leg. The actress was then handcuffed.

A preliminary hearing into the federal charges was scheduled for Monday.

Miss Fonda was reported to have been on her way to a university near here to deliver a speech. She has recently been touring colleges, talking about alleged atrocities by U.S. troops in Southeast Asia.

Miss Fonda was represented today by a Cleveland attorney and by Mark Lane, the liberal lawyer who wrote the book "Ruth to Judgment," a best-selling indictment of the Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Kent State Rules

On Comment Voided

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3 (AP).—A federal judge today overruled a state court restriction against public comment by persons involved in a grand jury probe of violence at Kent State University.

The grand jury indicted 23 persons in connection with campus disorders last May that ended when four students were shot to death and nine others wounded during a confrontation with National Guardsmen.



SHORN—For the first time since his arrest nearly 11 months ago, Charles Manson appeared in court with his hair cut and neatly combed. His off-and-on beard was off again.

Beeing-747 Loses Wheel, Lands Safely

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3 (AP).—One of the 18 wheels on a Boeing-747 jetliner carrying 163 persons fell off during takeoff here today. But the plane landed safely an hour later.

United Air Lines said there was no damage or injury during the landing. A spokesman said the 180-pound wheel fell into San Francisco Bay while the plane took off on a flight to Honolulu.

Phnom Penh Hears Cannon In Battle 10 Miles to Northeast

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, Nov. 3 (AP).—Heavy artillery fire reverberated through Phnom Penh today as Cambodian guns sought to break up a North Vietnamese and Viet Cong attack ten miles northeast of the capital.

The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong force cut into a Cambodian patrol pushing out of Preaek Tameak, a village on the east bank of the Mekong River.

A spokesman said there were no reports on casualties or on the strength of the attacking force other than that it was significant. In South Vietnam, North Vietnamese troops opened fire with machine guns and rifles on a unit of the 25th Infantry Division's 2d Brigade yesterday 55 miles east-northeast of Saigon. One American was killed and two were

wounded in the ten-minute attack. Communist losses were not known. The U.S. Command also reported that an Army UH-1 helicopter crashed yesterday from unknown causes in the Mekong Delta, 122 miles west-southwest of Saigon, killing four Americans. The crash raised to 7,328 the number of U.S. helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft reported lost from all causes in Indochina in a decade of fighting.

U.S. Withdrawing Planes

SAIGON, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—A squadron of about 20 planes is to be returned to the United States after four years of snooping over North and South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The American military command said today that the Saigon-based 690th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron began its standdown three days ago, and that the planes and associated equipment will be sent home by the end of the year. Most of the unit's 600 men will be assigned elsewhere in South Vietnam.

The squadron's departure from Vietnam is part of the fifth phase of President Nixon's troop-withdrawal program and marks the steady "Vietnamization" of air operations.

A U.S. Air Force spokesman said Vietnamese pilots flew more strike sorties in the week ending Oct. 29 than American airmen for the first time since 1968.

The South Vietnamese Air Force flew 320 sorties that week, compared with 283 by the Americans, the spokesman said.

De Gaulle Ave. Near Montreal to Be Laporte Ave.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Avenue Charles de Gaulle, in suburban Chateaugay Centre, will be renamed after Pierre Laporte, the Quebec labor minister kidnapped and murdered by the Front for the Liberation of Quebec, a local government spokesman said today.

The street was named after the former French president about ten years ago.



CALLEY IN VIETNAM—1st Lt. William Calley, accused of murdering more than 100 South Vietnamese civilians in the area in 1968, waves from a helicopter. Quang Ngai after an aerial survey of the village.

The command also announced the breaking up of a 910-man mechanized infantry battalion of the 25th Division, which operates on the northwestern approaches to Saigon. Two of the 25th's three brigades

and the whole of the 4th Dir. disbanded to provide the bulk of the fifth-phase troop cut, which 344,000 Americans fewer than at present will be here at the end of the year.

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Red China and the World

Red China seems at last to be emerging from the grim narcissism of its Cultural Revolution and looking abroad. The long negotiations with Canada over diplomatic recognition—which at one time appeared to have reached an impasse—ended successfully, and were followed (quite coincidentally, Ottawa gave assurance) by a very large wheat purchase agreement that will certainly give pleasure to Canada's unhappy prairie provinces and more food to the Chinese people. Italy's discussions of the recognition question seem about to be resolved, and it is said that Peking is now showing greater interest in membership in the United Nations.

There are new evidences, too, of Chinese activity in the Middle East and Africa—which may not be viewed with the same world complacency as the diplomatic activity aforesaid. The colossus is stirring.

In this, the role of the United States necessarily is unclear. President Nixon has affirmed a continuing willingness to talk to Red China, but it was noted that he has made no new overtures toward Red Chinese entry into the UN. It would be premature, however, to blame Washington for this apparently equivocal stance. The question of Sino-American relations is a tangled one, quite apart from ideological considerations.

It is quite possible that Peking considers the United States too valuable as an enemy to consider more friendly associations—

except, possibly, in such fringe areas as the Warsaw talks. Mao needs a foreign foe, and the Soviet Union is too dangerous, too close, to serve mere propaganda purposes. Also, Peking's assertion of leadership in the Third World can be served better by denunciations of "American imperialism" than by concentrating on Moscow's brand.

Beyond that intangible lies the very concrete and thorny problem of Taiwan. Red China has never budged an inch from its position that formal relations with Nationalist China preclude formal relations with Peking. And while it is conceivable—just conceivable—that Chiang Kai-shek might submerge his dream of a return to power on the mainland in some realistic two-Chinas policy, will Mao ever do so? Certainly the United States cannot abandon Taiwan, a highly visible little state.

This situation creates an enormous complexity for those members of the UN who would like to see—as is only logical—both Chinas seated in the world organization. It does not, however, prevent the United States from exploring, in Warsaw or elsewhere, the possibilities of greater cooperation with Red China in activities in which their interests do not clash directly—including nuclear armaments, or even in the establishment of some new status for Southeast Asia. Such initially limited objectives would appear to hold greater promise than American initiatives for recognition of or UN membership for the Mao regime.

The Tories' Defense Stance: Short on Substance

The defense paper of Britain's new Conservative government is more interesting for its symbolism than its substance. The substance, in fact, is pretty thin. For some time now, no British government has felt up to calling upon its citizenry to support a level of defense spending commensurate with the level of political uncertainty prevalent in the old outposts of Empire. Instead, as is well known, London has steadily turned over its erstwhile cares to the United States. So it is that the Tories list as their first defense objective "to enable Britain to resume within her resources a proper share of responsibility for the preservation of peace and stability in the world." That Prime Minister Heath can so slickly characterize Britain's effort as its "proper share" is understandable, though, of course, quite arbitrary. Americans must envy a country which can make defense decisions with that degree of self-assurance and ease, and leave behind a mark no deeper than the scratch of an afternoon's parliamentary debate.

As for symbolism, the Heath government, having conducted a "searching and critical" review, announces that "NATO remains the first priority—a conclusion with all the impact of a fourth-round punch by Jerry Quarry. To support this priority, the Tories propose a few lesser shuffles of men and equipment: the raising of 10,000 more 'reserves' (to police Northern Ireland?), the

purchase of one kind of Jaguar airplane rather than another kind, and so on. If the British think this is the kind of performance that can appease American critics of Europe's lagging self-defense, then they have a good bit to learn. To be sure, West Germany must carry the larger part of any extra European burden. The British know this; they count on it to draw fire away from themselves. But the fact remains: they are not, by American lights, doing their share.

As they promised they would, the Tories reversed the Labor decision to withdraw all forces east of Suez. They will keep certain units at Malaysia and Singapore after all. The question is, however, if those units will not be so few as to nullify the purpose for which they are supposedly being kept in place. Meanwhile, Britain announces that it will transform its treaty commitment to defend Malaysia and Singapore into merely an obligation to engage in regional consultations should a danger arise. Again, Americans have cause to envy their British allies: How pleasant it would be if the United States could with similar ease and dispatch redraw its commitments to the shape of its current budgetary inclinations. It can't unfortunately, for the reason that, unlike Britain, the United States doesn't have anybody who will feel under some pressure to pick up the pieces it drops.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cardinal Cushing

In the spirit of Pope John XXIII, Cardinal Cushing was an ecumenist who dealt with people rather than with the niceties of theology. Thus, in appealing for brotherhood, he preached in Protestant pulpits, visited a Masonic lodge and Jewish congregations, firm in the conviction that most people "may not be too well informed on faith, but they loved God."

His closeness to the Kennedy family gave the whole country occasion to warm itself in the rugged simplicity and directness of his personality. He delivered the invocation at John F. Kennedy's inauguration; three

years later it was his task to help console the President's family after the assassination. Sometimes the cardinal shocked his friends, as in his endorsement of the John Birch Society a few years ago, but in such matters as interfaith understanding he displayed a genuine largeness of spirit and temper.

His personal style of hominess and humility was that of a shepherd who cared for the day-to-day concerns of his flock. In that respect he was a people's prince of the Church.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Attack at San Jose

Reports of the stoning of President Nixon strike a chill note on this side of the Atlantic, as does his grim promise to retaliate by "taking the gloves off," whatever that may mean. Democracy cannot function, let alone flourish, in an atmosphere of violence and anger, both of which seem to be escalating in the United States to an alarming degree.

Neither the President nor the Vice-President appears as alarmed about this prospect as he ought to be. The trouble is that in the short term it may serve their interest,

since the more disgraceful the scenes of disorder, the more credibility is lent to the law-and-order theme on which they are campaigning in the midterm congressional elections.

The winning of the election Tuesday, however, will not solve the problem of violence. The Republican party, by exploiting it, may gather more voters in Middle America, but if the price is to alienate the young and the black even further, it will be a Pyrrhic victory. What does it profit a President to gain a few seats in Congress if to do so he sacrifices the unity of the nation?

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 4, 1895

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Duke of Marlborough has been resting quietly here. He will return shortly to New York for the rehearsal of the wedding ceremony at St. Thomas' Church. He has given the ushers scarlet pins with the ducal crown set in jewels. The bridesmaids receive brooches set in sapphires. It is reported that Miss Consuelo's dowry may not exceed \$5,000,000.

Fifty Years Ago

November 4, 1920

NEW YORK.—In a landslide victory, the Republican party swept into place in Washington, with Sen. Harding as President and a substantial majority in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Democrats, with the exception of the usual vote in the Southern states, failed to carry a single northern or Eastern state, and only Utah and Nevada in the Far West.



'My Polls Show That Unemployment in My State Will Be Higher by One After Election Day.'

Oh What a Lovely Campaign

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON.—When the history of the first political campaign of the 70s is written, let one small item be recorded. The President of the United States wore an American flag in his lapel when he appeared before his fellow citizens. It was a reminder that in 1970 the flag had become a symbol of national division instead of unity. This campaign has only deepened those divisions. The evidence is all around us.

● A President faces a hostile crowd and gives the "V" sign with both hands. When the crowd pretends to respond with shouts and obscenities, a reporter next to the President hears him say, "That's what they hate to see."

● A Vice-President begins his formal campaign by attacking "radical liberals" and "young demonstrators" and saying, "It's time to sweep that kind of garbage out of our society."

● A Democratic gubernatorial candidate, engaged in a tough contest, has campaign literature circulating 1930 pictures of jobless, despairing men with the message, "The Republicans did it then. Don't let them do it again."

● A conservative, with a chance of becoming a senator, has campaign material that addresses itself only to "the patriotic voter of the Republican and Democratic parties."

● An attractive young man from the Southwest, with no prior political background but plenty of ambition plus the help of the media men, smiles candidly and confesses he was wrong when pressed sharply on a point about his tactics. Then he explains: "Well, I'm a businessman involved in multimillion-dollar deals. You can afford to take some literary license."

A Vintage Ugliness

American political campaigns hardly ever have been all noble, uplifting and virtuous, but this one has been marked by an undertone of ugliness beyond anything since the Joseph P. McCarthy era. It has been political battle of shadows rather than substance, of symbols rather than solid discussion of ideas and issues.

A President who began the year speaking about improving the quality of American life after pledging to "bring us together" since the Joseph P. McCarthy era, only during the Lyndon Johnson-John Kennedy years, but the Dwight Eisenhower decade, too. It is an approach that is basically as irrelevant to the reasons for America's problems as the Democratic stance of harking back to woes of the Depression years of the 1930s. The problems are real enough, but the rhetoric is self-defeating.

Seldom have Americans needed more and been offered less. Themes have been essentially negative and aimed at the lowest common denominator. Republicans have appealed to fears of crime and violence. Democrats to fears of depression and joblessness. The rhetoric has been forbidding, and sometimes intimidating. Spiro Agnew speaks of the politics of polarization and the need to divide along ideological lines. Adlai Stevenson's son speaks of his gun collection, his war record, and he, too, wears an American flag in his lapel.

The Slogan Era

Politicians refer to the past, not the future—to the riots, student disorders, and policy decisions of the '60s. Candidates have allowed themselves to be cynically manipulated by the slick new media men who tell them what to wear, how to cut their hair, how to be sincere, how to be non-confrontational, how to win. Money has been spent more lavishly than ever before, and the television techniques of Madison Avenue dominate the political process. Slogans have been the order of the day. Middle Americans, Silent Majorities, Hard-Acts, Love America or Leave It. Strategy aims at certain elected blocs of voters—Southerners, Midwesterners, whites.

The Democrats are saying now that the 1970 campaign has hit a new low. They are speaking of fears, lies, sneers. But the Democrats have been on the defensive from the beginning. They have been reacting all year to one voice—Spiro Agnew's. And now they are responding to an even stronger one—Richard Nixon's. If Nixon has been the architect of the Republican strategy, as he has personally demonstrated so forcefully these last weeks, Agnew has articulated the themes.

The 1970 campaign really began a year ago when Agnew started speaking out against the "impudent snobs" and the "effete elite." He spoke of "rotten apples" and found a major—and successful—approach in an old issue. Like Southern sheriffs and George Wallace before that, Agnew skillfully exploited the widespread resentment against the nation's mass media, particularly the liberal media. For months he traveled across America refining his message at Republican fundraising rallies. Then on Sept. 10 he began the formal 1970 campaign.

Agnew launched the campaign in Abraham Lincoln's town of Springfield, Ill. There he made "radical liberals" a new political term. He continued, his rhetoric increasing as he went. In Palm Springs, Calif., two days later, his first definition of a "radical liberal" was "A person—usually of the legislative type or in the government—who seems to find a great necessity for applauding our enemies, castigating our friends, running down the processes of our government, attempting to overthrow tradition..."

Five days later, at Saginaw, Mich., his first specific identification of a "radical liberal" by name. The behavior of the noisy dissenters stemmed from the actions of such men as Sen. Philip Hart, who have "condemned a disrespect for law and for American institutions."

'Calculated Weakness'

That same day, in Grand Rapids, another theme: a "little band of willful men" in the Senate was guided by a "policy of calculated weakness. They vote to weaken our defenses. They vote to weaken our moral fiber. They vote to weaken the forces of law. They were raised on a book by Dr. Spock, and they're practicing permissive philosophy pervading every policy they espouse."

His campaign reached two heights—or absurd lows—when he spoke at Las Vegas and Wilmington, Del. In Las Vegas he attacked the "creeping permissiveness" of our "drug culture"—but never referred to gambling, liquor or the bawdy shows that surrounded him. In Wilmington he spoke out strongly against the liberal Eastern "elite" that looks down its nose at the blue-collar workingman. Agnew was then speaking on behalf of Pierre S. Dupont 4th, graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy, Princeton University, Harvard Law School, and the son of one of the richest families in America. Dupont is running for Congress as a Republican.

Extraordinarily, Agnew's remarks went unchallenged. Careful rebuttal has not been a characteristic of this campaign. Whatever his impact or final influence, Agnew's actions could be dismissed as merely partisan politics. The President's campaign appearances do not fit into that category. He has placed the prestige and dignity of his office squarely out there on the stump with Agnew.

It is hard to recall a time in the history of the presidency when there has been such a spectacle. His first day on the trail set the stage for the others that followed. In New Jersey, demonstrators reportedly were let into the rally. They shouted, and the President used them neatly as foils for his political message. One vote is worth a hundred obscenities. A young man holds up his hand in the "V" sign and the President grasps the fingers with his own hand and asks, "Have you been to Vietnam?" No. "Men are dying in Vietnam so you won't have to go," the President tells him, and repeats it to other audiences across the land. Richard Nixon the politician seeking to win an election and Richard Nixon the President of all the people have never seemed further apart.

No one can say with any certainty at this writing whether the President's strategy will pay off politically. But it is fair to say that this campaign has opened old wounds and created new ones that go beyond the question of who wins or loses on Election Day, or which party controls the Congress.

Perhaps Eugene McCarthy expressed the situation best. "The democracy," he said last week, "the language of politics is of very special concern. The theoretical basis of a democracy is that there is in people a sufficient measure of good will so that when they are informed they will make sound political judgments. For this theory to work, there must be a common language. If the language is debased or misused, if the meaning of words is obscure, the basis for common judgment is undermined if not destroyed."

Language, if not the political process itself, certainly has been debased this fall. The real question involves the public's capacity to render rational, unemotional judgment. No one can decipher that riddle yet. We must all wait for the results to be tallied.

Origins of the Mideast War When It Really Began

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—In all the uproar and strain attending discussion of the Arab-Israeli crisis in the United Nations glass menagerie, few debaters were probably even aware of an important anniversary marking the occasion that started the whole affair.

On Nov. 2, 1917, Arthur Balfour, British foreign secretary, wrote a letter to Lord Rothschild which came to be known as the "Balfour Declaration" and which was adopted as policy by the British government. This stated:

"His Majesty's government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

The document contained the built-in contradiction that establishment of such a national home, if carried to its logical conclusion, could not help but ultimately prejudice the rights of non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and it allowed each side in the argument that later evolved to cite the declaration in support of its own viewpoint.

By its loose drafting, the Balfour Declaration provided a precedent. One has only to hear arguments concerning the precise meaning of the famous UN Resolution 242, passed after the 1967 war, or legal loopholes in the text of the present cease-fire agreement, to see how dangerous its ambiguity may be.

Balfour's Position
There is no doubt that Balfour himself was committed to the Zionist cause. He said after his declaration: "The position of the Jews is unique. For them, race, religion and country are interrelated as they are interrelated in the case of no other race. No other religion and no other country or earth."

But his conceptions were in fact as vague as the statement of his policy. At the peace conference terminating World War I, he argued the principle that Jews should be the most favored nation in Palestine, a further Turkish suzerainty over which Britain was to accept a mandate from the League of Nations.

Balfour and Prime Minister Lloyd

George both wished to see Jewish state in Palestine, former in order to remedy unsatisfactory condition of the world and the latter sentimental reasons plus a fundamentalist interpretation of the Old Testament.

In conversation with W. Churchill, the Zionist leader C. Weizmann, and others on July 1921, Lloyd George and Balfour both said (according to notes at the time) that by the day they always meant an eye Jewish state.

Arab Fears Emerge
Nevertheless, it soon became apparent that there was opposition many quarters, with most from Arabs who feared they would be disadvantaged. Under a Jewish government their case, to be embraced by Whitehall, the mandate High Commissioner Jerusalem.

The debate became more heated as Hitler's persecutions created tensions for immigration into the mandated area and a drive for purchase of land. Religious and political overtones were added by the spread of Nazi propaganda among Palestinian Moslems.

It thus became inescapable in 1947, when the UN adopted a plan establishing the state of Israel (which was promptly recognized by Russia and America) that war would break out between the rival communities originally mentioned by Balfour. This is still going on, although most lately held in abeyance save guerrilla raids.

Conflict was clearly inevitable from the start because it patently absurd to support benevolent idea of giving one people a "national home" in an area where another people was already at the same time not to "pardon" the latter's rights. But history has a way of brushing bad drafting and imposing on unwelcome theories.

A Big Year for the -

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—What we most need, all of us, at the end of any election campaign, is a purgative to rid our minds of the stuff and nonsense that have been crammed in by the candidates and their commercials.

The big was probably no worse than usual in 1970, but it was not very imaginative propaganda, by anyone's standards. We have it on the authority of William Safire, a lexicographer of American politics and speechwriter to Vice-President Agnew, that the only original phrase likely to be recalled from this year is Mr. Agnew's invention of the "radical-liberal" (he shared out billing in the biennial tour of the provinces with that tested favorite of earlier years, Mr. Law-and-Order).

Since neither could exist, were it not for the small but mighty hyphen, it is hardly an exaggeration to suggest that the hyphen was the big winner this year, and made the only winner.

Frightening though it may be to contemplate, the entire campaign might have been a wipe-out, so far as literary history is concerned, if the Republican ghostwriters had lost the key that goes -

The great thing about a hyphen—and the source of its deserved popularity—is that when one is dropped into place between two words, it establishes a connection in the reader's mind that need not be proved to exist in real life.

Mutual Distrust

In 15 years of covering politics, I have met hundreds of liberals and a handful of radicals. The radicals mostly hated the liberals, because the liberals kept producing those little reforms and improvements that delayed the day of revolution the radicals were always sure was coming.

And the liberals mostly distrusted the radicals, just as they distrust anyone who arrogates to himself a vision of complete truth. But in all that time I'd never met a radical liberal. I'm not sure even now I could name one, but that no longer matters. The phrase radical-liberal has been repeated often enough to become a reality in itself.

Similarly, law-and-order now lodges in the mind as a single substance—"lawncorder." It is only by a wrenching effort of the will that anyone can remind himself that we have a lot of law in this country and precious little order. The proposition in the past campaign—advanced by the Republicans and agreed to, somewhat grudgingly, by most of the Democratic candidates—was that passing more laws would produce more order. Congress passed all the anti-crime laws the President could think of, and a few more besides, and went home to tell the folks they could now expect a dramatic upsurge of order.

For them to be obeyed there must be a respect for authority—and men in authority who command respect.

There must also be some confidence in the good will of the "competences and the good will." There must be a sense that the system is equitable, that honest effort will bring reward, if dishonest effort is to merit punishment. There must be enough faith in the future for people to endure frustration, without lashing out at the system that administers setbacks to their aspirations.

Few of those things are present in America today, and virtually none of the missing ingredients were supplied by the rhetoric of the past campaign.

We need to cleanse our minds of what we have been told. I have often found in E. L. Menckens' notebooks the sort of strong acid needed to purge the mental plumbing.

ing after a season of exposure to the campaigns.

"The kind of mao who the government to adopt a force his ideas," he once said, "is always the kind of man who is a idiot." Also: "The worst government, the most moral. One of cynics is often very good humane. But when I am on top there is no oppression."

I also like his reminder "a government can never impersonal thing described in books. It is simply a game men like any other. In fact of the men composing it are two who are honest and diligent, ten obvious scoundrels poor fish."

You have less than two to clear your mind of reason Congress returns.

The Iron Duke

The scenario of "Waterloo" (your review, NYT Oct. 30) may have been guilty of historical errors, but making Wellington a Duke at the time of the battle was not one of them. Your reviewer and his authority, Mr. Philippe Brieger (one should perhaps beware of French historians on the subject of British heroes) are contradicted by the standard reference works, which state that Wellington received his dukedom on his return to England after his successful campaign in Spain and southern France, more than a year before Waterloo. Moreover, he had just been awarded ducal status, which would appear to make experts three times wrong.

Paris.

Under Orders

If President Nixon and Vice President Agnew were under better job of dividing, we and undermining our nation.

MARIAN B. Herlihy, Switzerland.

Defenses Turn Industrial in Alsace

By Henry Giniger

STASBOURG, France, (AP)—Alsace, the most industrialized and war-ravaged region of France, is building new defenses against a new form of aggression from its German neighbors.

reliance now is on the industrial plants, power stations, and warehouses rising on the eastern plain and along the Rhine. Alsace no longer is the coming of German soldiers; it is the coming of German missiles that is spurring mobilization of its energies.

Three-day tour from Mulhouse in the north to Strasbourg in the south shows that few exceptions the pre-war towns, supposed to be safe and unharmed, have disappeared. Fortifications surrounding or dominating river banks as in historical times.

Signs of Change
town of Neuf-Brisach, a dikes east of Colmar, looks as it did when France's famous engineer, Vanbrun, built it in the 17th century. Today it is a major Rhine and what directly faces German towns of 300 miles in the other side are tall locks, warehouses, a power plant, and advanced machine-handling containers.

people of Alsace like to out that they are at the of the Common Market. a radiation of 300 miles Strasbourg lives more than roent of its purchasing

privileged geographical in has made Alsace one of the industrial investment French regions. To 19 U.S. concerns, including General Motors, Timken, y, Eli Lilly and Parke and Canada's Polymer-son attracted to the area. Alsacians are prospecting

ce has always been an ar center as well as a producer of wine, fruit, vegetables. But many of the industries are dying y the outmoded textile and the Alsacians are to replace them to match coming industries across the

se's identity problems are e more apparent than sbourg. Every day 17,000 000 workers cross the to jobs in West German wiss factories, because e 20 to 30 percent than those the French pared to pay. a major effect, is a labor e in Alsace, and workers

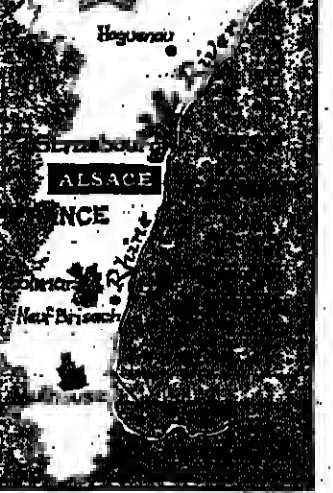


OFF BLANCHARD

are being encouraged to migrate from other French regions. Alsacians have another worry: "The day they have a recession in Germany and Switzerland, the French workers will be the first to be let out," an official said, explaining that other foreign workers—Italians, Turks, Greeks and Yugoslavs—have contract guarantees that the French do not.

The goal is to give Alsacians work at home. At the same time, Alsace's relatively low wages are a factor in attracting industry. Most U.S. companies have simply aligned their scales with those prevailing in the area. This has caused disappointment among the labor unions.

"Pay is not the only thing the unions are unhappy about."



"Americans have a tendency to engage in a kind of colonization," a union leader said. He asserted that top echelons of management were reserved for foreigners and that contacts between workers and managers were difficult. He and others were uneasy over the fact that the home offices, and ultimate power, were far away.

Most representatives of U.S. concerns said one reason for being in Alsace was that the labor front was calmer than elsewhere in France.

Some Hostility
But the unions found many U.S. companies hostile to them. Confirming this, Mayor Joseph Rey of Colmar said that the Timken ball-bearing works had tried to keep unions out but was finally forced to admit them. Timken representatives denied they had sought to bar unions but acknowledged that their labor relations had been tough.

The low wages have also encouraged West German and Swiss businessmen to come to Alsace. Basel is bursting at the seams and has no place to grow except by moving across the river to the industrial zones being built around Mulhouse, which thus serves as a door by which Swiss concerns enter the customs-free Common Market area.

The large number of German plants set up here have caused some murmurs about "a new German invasion."

One advantage the Americans have is that they are associated with the military situation of Alsace in 1945. "These are things you don't forget," a high government official said.

LTV Announces Loss; Lockheed Profits Drop

DALLAS, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—Ling-Temco-Vought Inc. reporting a third-quarter loss today, said its earnings performance continues to be adversely affected by high interest costs.

In addition, the still generally soft economy, aggravated by the auto strike, has hurt steel shipments, it said, and an anticipated improvement in air travel business did not materialize.

For the quarter, LTV had a loss of \$1.1 million, or \$1.32 a share, and for the nine months the loss was \$9.15 million, including an extraordinary credit of \$7.7 million.

In the 1969 quarter, LTV had a profit of \$877,000 or one cent a share and in the nine months it broke even after an extraordinary charge of \$11.43 million.

Revenue in the 1970 quarter eased 15 percent to \$946.6 million from \$960.9 million. In the nine months, however, revenue was up 4 percent at \$2.86 billion, compared with \$2.74 billion.

LTV also said it is suspending dividend payment on its class AA special stock. Earlier this year, it halted payments on its common stock, into which the special stock is convertible at a rate of one share class AA for 0.85 share of common.

LTV said today's action was taken to "provide a consistent dividend policy to insure the special treatment of one class of common share-holders over another."

Lockheed Aircraft
NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT)—Earnings at Lockheed Aircraft Corp. were pushed down sharply

by substantially larger aircraft costs, a rise in interest expense, and general and administrative expenditures, it was reported yesterday.

Third-quarter net earnings fell to less than a third of the level in the corresponding three months last year, despite a 22 percent sales gain.

Net earnings for the first nine months came to less than half those of the 1969 period as sales rose 39 percent.

The company explained that expenses charged to the L-1011 Tristar commercial jetliner rose to \$30.2 million in the nine months this year from \$19.9 million as the L-1011 nears its first flight late this month.

Interest expense climbed to \$23.8 million for the nine months from \$8.7 million a year earlier.

Lockheed's backlog on Sept. 27 totaled \$5 billion, just short of the \$5.2 billion of a year earlier. Funded government orders represented less than half the total with commercial orders accounting for 51 percent and foreign orders for 2 percent.

Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 565.0 422.0 Profits (millions)... 2.0 8.2 Per Share... 0.18 0.55 Nine Months Revenue (millions)... 1,750.0 1,260.0 Profits (millions)... 10.3 23.7 Per Share... 0.91 2.11

International Nickel Co. of Canada raised its regular quarterly dividend and declared an extra year-end payment to shareholders yesterday.

Sales and earnings in the third quarter and first nine months of 1970 reached record levels, reflecting sharply increased shipments of nickel and copper at record prices for both metals.

Inco directors declared a quarterly dividend of 40 cents a share, up from 30 cents, and a year-end extra of 10 cents a share.

Inco reported earnings in the third quarter of \$58.25 million, or 79 cents a share, on sales of \$274.2 million. A comparison with 1969 figures is not meaningful, Inco said, because its major operations in Ontario were closed by a strike for most of the year-earlier quarter. Net income for that quarter was \$16.82 million, or 22 cents a share.

Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 105.4 124.6 Profits (millions)... 7.3 11.9 Per Share... 0.96 1.47 Nine Months Revenue (millions)... 358.7 356.8 Profits (millions)... 20.0 25.8 Per Share... 2.46 3.17

Di Giorgio Corp.
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 277.2 285.3 Profits (millions)... 3.44 4.31 Per Share... 0.74 0.93

Green Giant Co.
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 45.4 42.9 Profits (millions)... 1.07 0.98 Per Share... 0.36 0.33

First Half Revenue (millions)... 85.0 81.7 Profits (millions)... 2.17 2.09 Per Share... 0.73 0.70

Grumman Allied Industries Inc.
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 16.31 17.18 Profits (millions)... 0.33 0.69 Per Share... 0.40 0.85

Harsco Corp.
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 97.3 92.9 Profits (millions)... 4.53 4.63 Per Share... 0.54 0.60

Leaseway Transportation Corp.
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 189.1 186.1 Profits (millions)... 1.59 5.12 Per Share... 0.39 1.26

Maremont Corp.
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 197.0 198.0 Profits (millions)... 59.7 80.7 Per Share... 0.87 0.6 Per Share... 0.32 0.19

National Gypsum
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 173.1 74.4 Profits (millions)... 2.4 2.07 Per Share... 0.87 0.71

Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 114.6 113.8 Profits (millions)... 4.58 7.33 Per Share... 0.27 0.44

Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 300.3 309.0 Profits (millions)... 21.08 18.41 Per Share... 0.86 1.11

Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 449.8 434.8 Profits (millions)... 3.51 24.29 Per Share... 0.15 1.09

Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 1,201.7 1,173.9 Profits (millions)... 16.12 41.96 Per Share... 0.96 1.81

Wall Street Prices Rally Sharply

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT)—While voters went to the polls today, the New York Stock Exchange finally cast a ballot for itself.

Wall Street analysts had expected another session of fence-grabbing by the market, at least until a tabulation of the midterm election results might shed some light upon the future course of economic policies.

Far from it. The Dow Jones industrial average, lately given to daily variations of 2 or 3 points, boomed ahead by 10.08 to finish at 788.97. It ranked as the best gain since an advance of 10.54 on Oct. 5.

Blue chip stocks, including strike-bound General Motors, led the market higher along a broad front.

General Motors, now in the eighth week of a work stoppage whose impact is rippling across the business scene, proved a hulk of strength, gaining 1 3/4 at 72 3/8.

Du Pont, a favorite among mutual-fund portfolio purchases in the third quarter, rose 2 3/8 to 121.78. It ranked as the best gain since an advance of 10.54 on Oct. 5.

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Holiday Closings

Most U.S. commodity markets were closed yesterday, Election Day, as were major banks across the country.

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American Telephone, the world's biggest utility, climbed to 44 3/4, thereby registering its largest gain in many sessions.

General Electric, the largest producer of electrical equipment, moved up 1 3/8 to 87 after setting a 1970 high, one of 38 highs, against only 9 lows, and one of 294 advancing issues, against 285 declines.

A number of factors, some based upon hopes, fell into gear to move the market briskly ahead in today's rather surprising surge.

Much Conjecture
There was conjecture that a speed-up in the negotiating pace might bring contract peace between GM and the United Automobile Workers. Rumors also continued that the Federal Reserve Board might lower the discount rate—now 6 percent—which it charges on loans to member commercial banks.

In terms of specific developments, short-term interest rates have come down sharply in recent weeks, reflecting both a slowdown in business borrowing and an increase in money supply by the Fed.

Chrysler, up 2 to 27 1/4, and Ford, up 3/4 to 50 1/2, rounded out a day of gains for the "Big Three" automakers.

So uniform was the market's advance that only three of the 30 Dow industrials showed a decline. Slipping by fractions were United Aircraft, International Paper and Owens-Illinois.

Computer-oriented issues, however, were among the losers. Telex, the most active stock, fell 1 7/8 to 22 5/8. Memorex dropped 2 1/4 to 83 and International Business Machines declined 3 5/8 to 296 1/8.

Studebaker, Cerro Plan Tie

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—Studebaker-Worthington and Cerro Corp. today announced plans to merge.

The move would catapult the new company into the ranks of the hundred largest U.S. industrial corporations.

Under the proposed terms, Studebaker-Worthington will offer to purchase 3.25 million Cerro shares, about 40 percent, and will reserve the right to purchase an additional 3.65 million, or 45 percent, of the shares.

In exchange, it will offer a 5 percent subordinated non-convertible debenture due 1986 in the ratio of \$23 principal amount of debentures for each Cerro share.

Each Cerro share not exchanged for debentures would be converted into 0.475 share of Studebaker-Worthington common stock. Based on today's closing price of \$49.50, the 40 percent purchase would cost \$76.41 million and a subsequent 45 percent, \$55.55 million.

The companies said the proposed transaction is subject to the approval of directors and stockholders of both companies, definitive agreements, and other conditions.

In Washington, the Justice Department said it is "studying" the merger plan.

Subject to the transaction being completed, Studebaker's board plans to increase the common stock quarterly dividend to \$1 1/2 cents from 25 cents a share, subject to future earnings, financial position and cash requirements of the company.

The merger would result in a concern with annual sales exceeding \$1.35 billion.

GM to Pay \$50 Million for Wankel Engine

DETROIT, Nov. 3 (NYT)—General Motors Corp. said last night, it agreed to pay \$50 million to produce a radically different type of automobile engine, the West German-designed Wankel rotary combustion engine.

The agreement is with Audi-NSU, now controlled by Volkswagen, which owns part of the rights to the engine and Curtiss-Wright, which had the U.S. license to produce the engine here.

A basic, two-rotor Wankel engine is generally considered equivalent to six-cylinder conventional engines. It is especially useful in the smaller model cars Detroit has been making efforts to catch up of.

more at the end of the fifth year. After the \$50 million is paid, GM said, it could make and sell the engine, worldwide, without further payment.

GM is not the only car maker licensed to produce the Wankel. Several low-volume cars, the German NSU and a Japanese Mazda model, use it, and Mercedes Benz used the rotary engine in its C-111 experimental racer.

The engine, invented by Felix Wankel and patented in 1964, has no parts moving back and forth in the manner of a conventional internal combustion engine. Instead, triangular-shaped rotors revolve around the crankshaft as they go through the same four strokes of the reciprocating piston engine.

K. Reserve Rises by \$10 Million

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Britain's reserves of gold and convertible currency backing the pound sterling last month by \$30 million (110 million), the government said today.

Reserves have now shown an increase for the 12th of the last 14 having fallen a combined total in August and September.

Government said the reserves stood at \$11.4 billion (\$2.73 billion) 31.

Rate Impact
Real sources said reductions in national interest rates during the month, particularly in the money market, helped pull up the pound and swell the reserves.

October increase was the monthly boost in Britain's reserves since the pound was devalued in November, 1967. The devalued speculation out of the reserves gained 153 last month.

time, the relatively large increase appeared to be the fact that Britain's repayments of foreign currency in October. These debts ally the largest single item in the current account.

Debt Outstanding
Britain still has more than \$10 billion in foreign debt in the rubble defense of prior to devaluation. The reserve total is still below the billion level when the five government gained June.

to Get U.K. Firm
WORLD, Conn., Nov. 3 (Reuters)—Gover Corp. said today it acquires Gower Press Ltd., a based publisher of man-works. Terms were not disclosed except fiscal 1971 of \$1 million.

Irish Banks Face Big Test On Opening Day, Nov. 17

By Hugh G. Smith

DUBLIN, Nov. 3 (NYT)—The Irish banks, slowly recovering from a six-month strike, still face a severe test Nov. 17 when they finally open their doors to the public.

In 1966, when a previous bank strike lasting some 12 weeks took place, the banks went through the same struggle of clearing the backlog, but nowhere as severe as this time. When the stoppage began May 7, there were about \$500 million in checks in the Central Clearance House choking the entire system as a result of the go-

slow policy of the 6,800 workers during March and April. Robert P. Brennan, secretary of the Banks' Standing Committee, said that "it would be suicidal to open our doors to the public until we are certain all this backlog is cleared."

The committee has recommended "a delayed value system" under which all checks written during the six months closure will be credited or debited not immediately, but upon a date "several weeks after the opening" and yet to be determined.

This should effectively short-circuit customers who want to get ahead of everybody on opening day to cover checks they wrote during the shutdown.

"We have agreed to extend the validity of all checks, and the English and Scottish banks have agreed to do the same," Mr. Brennan said. "The old idea in this country that a check becomes 'stale' and cannot be cashed after six months is out. Even the courts have accepted that a check up to 12 months old should be valid."

This seems reasonable particularly in Ireland where some of our farmers are inclined to hold on to checks well over six months.

Even after the banks are opened, they will, for several weeks, only stay open from 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. As the picture looks now, it will be well into 1971 before the banks here will be back to normal—if ever.

The Irish banks have lost a great deal of business as the result of the strike.

Amoco Finds Oil Off Norwegian Coast

OSLO, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—The Amoco-Norwegian Oil Co. group made an oil find in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea which tested at 3,600 barrels a day of low-sulphur crude, the Norwegian Industries Ministry said yesterday.

The find, called Tor-Jield, is located southwest of Stavanger, close to the Phillips Petroleum Ekofisk discovery earlier this year.

The ministry said results so far are encouraging but more wells will have to be drilled and tested before it can be established whether the new field is commercially exploitable.

The main non-associated banks that benefited by this increased business were the Bank of America, First National City Bank, and to a lesser extent the Canadian-owned Bank of Nova Scotia, all of which now have branches in Dublin, plus several British merchant banks.

According to the latest quarterly report issued by the central bank authorities, between April and August there was a substantial gain of 26% million in domestic current and deposit accounts with the non-associated banks.

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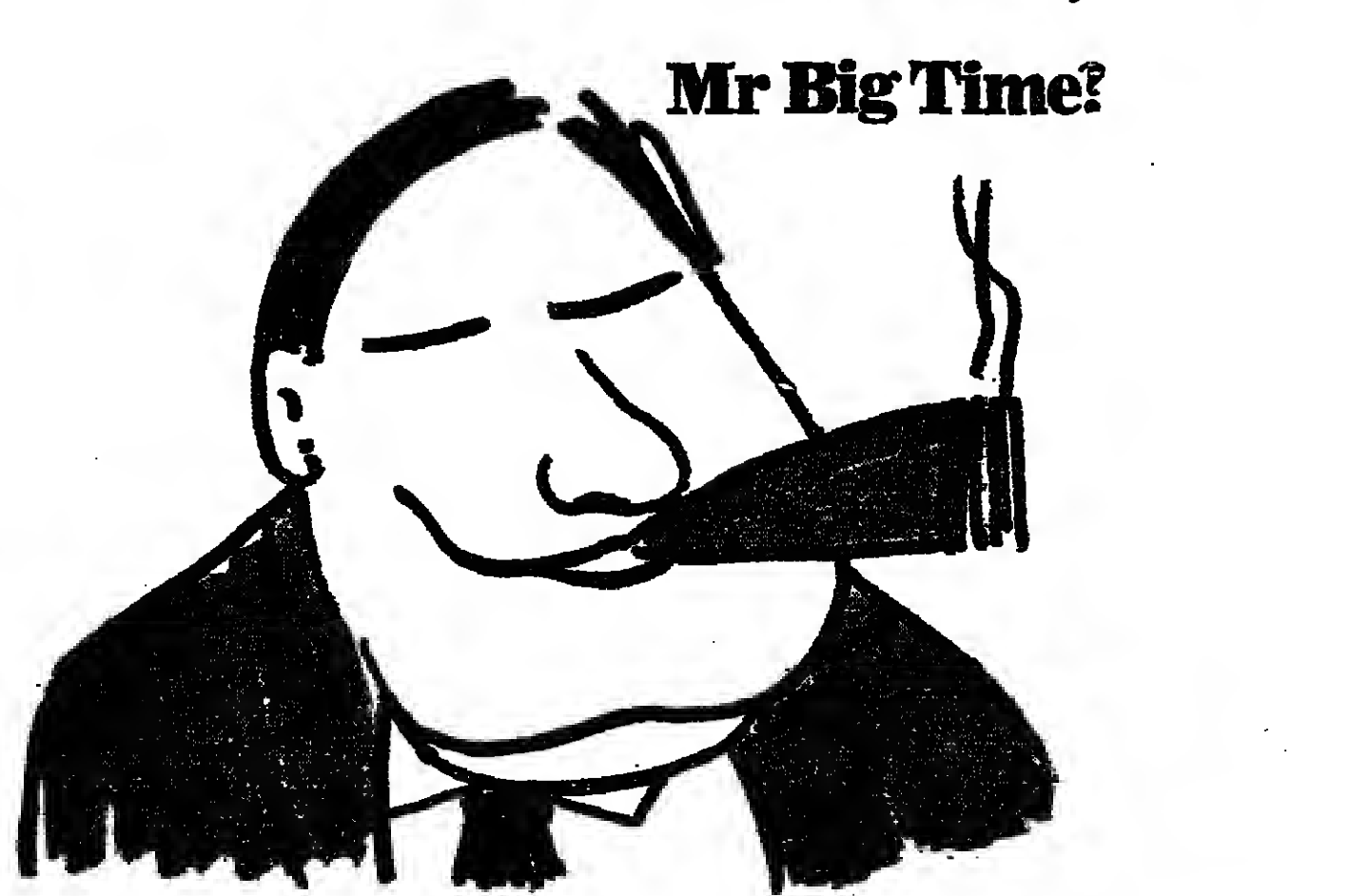
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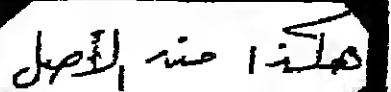
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| 100s. | First | High | Low | Last | Chge | 100s. | First | High | Low | Last | Chge | 100s. | First | High | Low | Last | Chge |

Continued on next page)

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American Stock Exchange Trading

| 1970 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$ | 1970 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$ | 1970 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$ | 1970 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$ |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| High, Low, Div. in \$ | 100s, First, High, Low, Last, Chg | 100s, First, High, Low, Last, Chg | 100s, First, High, Low, Last, Chg |
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Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Nov. 3, 1970

| High Low Last Chg | High Low Last Chg | High Low Last Chg | High Low Last Chg |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 100s 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st 32nd 33rd 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 39th 40th 41st 42nd 43rd 44th 45th 46th 47th 48th 49th 50th 51st 52nd 53rd 54th 55th 56th 57th 58th 59th 60th 61st 62nd 63rd 64th 65th 66th 67th 68th 69th 70th 71st 72nd 73rd 74th 75th 76th 77th 78th 79th 80th 81st 82nd 83rd 84th 85th 86th 87th 88th 89th 90th 91st 92nd 93rd 94th 95th 96th 97th 98th 99th 100th | | | |

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

| Amsterdam | Brussels | London | Munich |
|--|----------|--------|--------|
| 100s 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st 32nd 33rd 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 39th 40th 41st 42nd 43rd 44th 45th 46th 47th 48th 49th 50th 51st 52nd 53rd 54th 55th 56th 57th 58th 59th 60th 61st 62nd 63rd 64th 65th 66th 67th 68th 69th 70th 71st 72nd 73rd 74th 75th 76th 77th 78th 79th 80th 81st 82nd 83rd 84th 85th 86th 87th 88th 89th 90th 91st 92nd 93rd 94th 95th 96th 97th 98th 99th 100th | | | |

Foreign Stock Indexes

Today Prev. High Low

| Amsterdam | Brussels | London | Munich |
|--|----------|--------|--------|
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Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Nov. 3, 1970

| Amsterdam | Brussels | London | Munich |
|--|----------|--------|--------|
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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Nov. 3, 1970

| Amsterdam | Brussels | London | Munich |
|--|----------|--------|--------|
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Total: 47,400,000,000 Francs

Assets: 47,400,000,000 Francs

Liabilities: 47,400,000,000 Francs

Capital: 47,400,000,000 Francs

Reserves: 47,400,000,000 Francs

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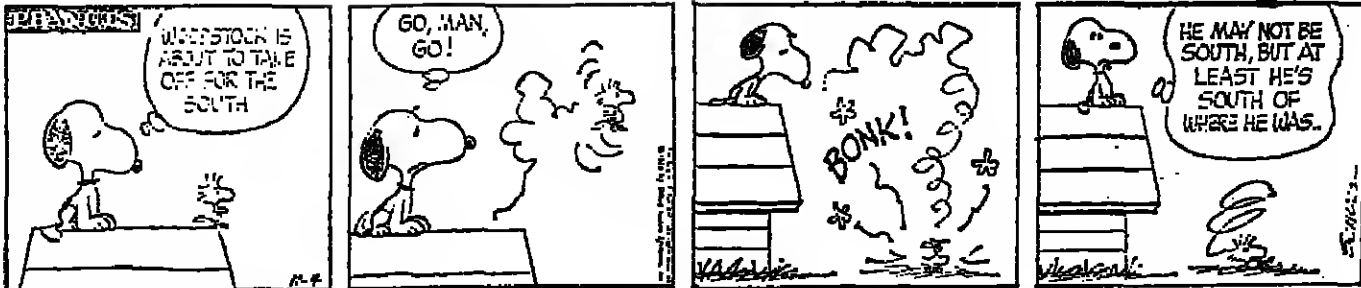
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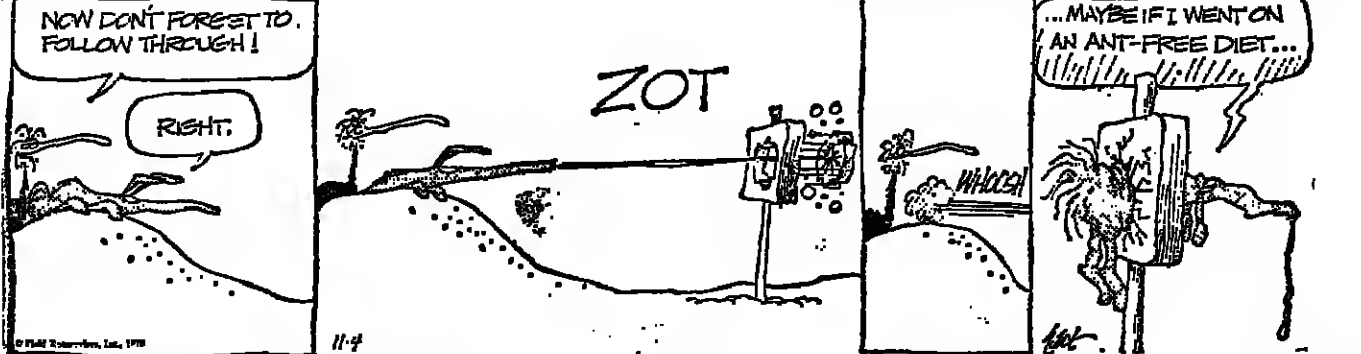
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November, 1970.

PEANUTS



B.C.



LIL ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



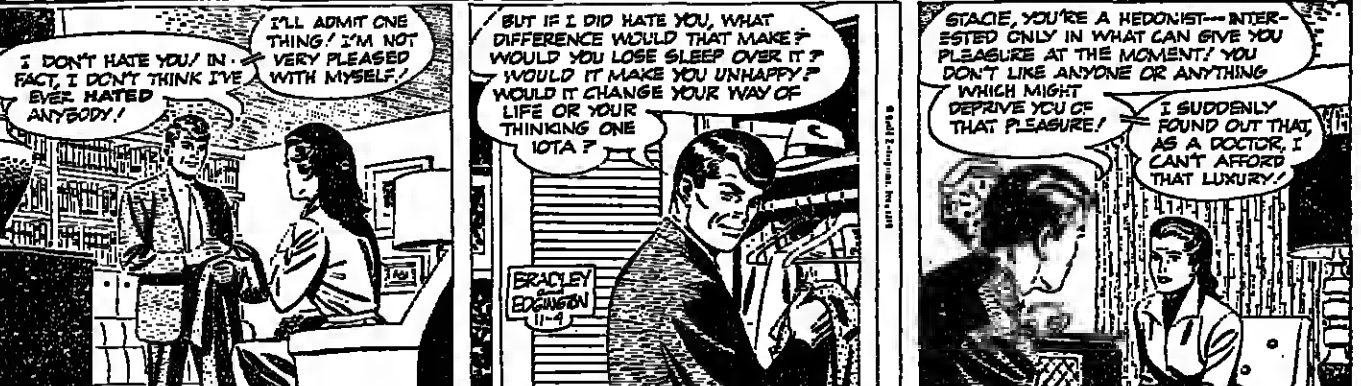
BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South was surprised to hear clubs bid on both sides of him, and when his overall was raised to game, he faced the problem of making ten tricks without much high-card strength. Holding two aces opposite an opening bid, West ventured a double.

When West led the club eight, the declarer had a good idea of the club distribution: it was unlikely that West would have supported clubs holding three small cards in the suit. The diagnosis was confirmed when a club ruff in dummy, a diamond ruff in the closed hand, and another club ruff brought the club king from East.

It was now vital to judge the heart situation, and there was a clue from the bidding. East had begun with one club and held only a three-card suit. It was therefore highly probable that he held at least three hearts—with a doubleton heart and three clubs his opening bid would probably have been one diamond or even one spade.

So South cashed the heart ace and finessed the jack successfully. The king drew the queen, and it was then a simple matter to give up a club trick to East and make ten tricks. After a diamond return from East, he could not score a trick with the spade king in dummy, but had three club tricks, two ruffs in the dummy and five trump tricks in his own hand for a total of ten.

When the hand was replayed, East opened with one diamond. This was a more natural bid than one club, and as events proved, a more successful one.

South overcalled one diamond with two clubs, a questionable decision, and the North-South fit in hearts was never uncovered. West jumped to four diamonds, which ended the bidding, and East did well to make nine tricks for down one.

NORTH
♠ K8883
♥ A762
♦ K1072
♣ —

WEST
♠ A105
♥ 4
♦ A9854
♣ 8762

EAST (D)
♠ QJ4
♥ Q53
♦ Q553
♣ AK5

SOUTH
♠ 72
♥ KJ1098
♦ —
♣ QJ10943

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
East South West North
1♣ 1♥ 2♣ 4♥
Pass Pass Dbl. Pass
Pass Pass
West led the club eight.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

HELP BLAH CIRCA
OVAL BARY AREAL
MESA BARMARKING
ENTICEMENTS TOE
MODERATE BEER
ASPIRIN SALT
ARRANGING SCARFAC
SATIN SCAR LETO
HILLS HUES SEV
SACS ASA AND
PLU INTERSPECTS
LEAD ODOE KNUIS
ERROR PEINS SETS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DOPKE
VAIST
KLUNIE
CISNEC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: ICILY KNACK SHOULD MANAGE

Answer: What the manicurist wanted to do—NAIL HIM

BOOKS

ADDITIONAL DIALOGUE

Letters of Dalton Trumbo, 1942-1962

Edited by Helen Manfull. M. Evans. 576 pp. \$12.95

Reviewed by John Leonard

ON Page 435 in this collection of witty, angry and revealing letters, Dalton Trumbo is at last prepared to tell the American public what he so honorably refused to tell the House Committee on Un-American Activities 22 years ago, and what he has quite properly refused to divulge to hushhobbies, loyalty boards and TV talk-show moderators in the interim: "I joined the Communist party in 1943 and left it in 1949 on the ground that I should in the future be far too busy to attend its meetings, which were, in any event, dull beyond description and about as revealing in purpose as Wednesday evening testimonial services in the Christian Science church."

After a year in prison for contempt of Congress, blacklisting by Hollywood studios and a brief period of exile in Mexico, he rejoined the party in 1954 as a gesture of support for California Communist officials convicted under the Smith Act. When the Smith Act convictions were reversed and the defendants freed, he quit the party permanently.

Dalton Trumbo is of course the most publicized of the "Hollywood Ten," who declined to name names and talk about their private political opinions before the committee in October, 1947. Two of the Ten would subsequently enjoy the luxury of starring in jailhouse with the committee's chairman, J. Parnell Thomas, who was convicted of defrauding the government he strove so mightily to defend against subversive ideas.

Trumbo is the author of one fair novel, "Johnny Got His Gun," and several mediocre ones, a play that failed here and succeeded in London, scores of screenplays, dozens of magazine articles, a pamphlet on behalf of Harry Bridges, and a staggering number of letters to just about everyone from the local plumber to the President of the United States.

Before blacklisting, he was perhaps the best paid scriptwriter in Hollywood, pulling down an average of \$75,000 per picture. During the 13 years of blacklisting, he survived by borrowing from friends and selling treatments under assumed names on the underground market for peanuts. (One of those assumed names was Robert Rich, who won an Oscar for "The Brave One" and was "blacklisted" after the blacklist, he is again one of the best-paid scriptwriters in Hollywood, on the basis of such films as "Spartacus," "Exodus" and "Lonely Are the Brave.")

His letters add up to a fascinating and idiosyncratic look at two decades of American history during which the movie industry disgraced itself. Indeed, one of his major points is that neither Congress nor the courts blacklisted over 250 Hollywood

writers and actors—who ran the studios. Similarly, Muhammad Ali, deprived of his right to a living for 1 1/2 years, nor will the 66 "blacklisted" by HUAC, have a chance to talk to congressmen by the Congress, to state boxing commissions, universities to do cover the Bill of Rights will no to be done overtly. The wood Ten and the other blacklisted were victims of the committee, their colleagues, disempowered of a guides to What distinguishes the letters is that Mr. Trumbo quite loses his sense of—not even when his 11 old daughter is kicked by the Campfire Girls because her father's reputation, he can't get a passport, his own play in London when Robert Rich Academy Award. He American original, des from stock that hit these 35 years before the Death of Independence, marks his life to one woman, letters to his children in parodies of Lord Chest and Vladimir Nabokov, bornly insisting on a pri that costs him hundre thousands of dollars.

One regrets that "Additional Dialogue" isn't a substitute for the autobiography he once contemplated writing. Still must be grateful for the to at least one form of b-listing, and perhaps to the most instrumental in ending the "blacklist" can not credited with "The Gang Kid" and "M.A.S.H." Cole with "Born Free," Maltz with "Two Miles from Sara," Michael Wils "Friendly Persuasion," Bridge on the River Kw "Lawrence of Arabia," e let's see if Nat Henoff g-vised to lecture at the university of Kansas.

Mr. Leonard is a for The New York Times

Arts Agent
Rudolf Gamsjäger, six general secretary of the Musikverein, has been director of the Vienna Opera, beginning in 1972, to succeed the Heinrich Reif-Ginil, Strohm, a native of who has been in ministration of the W berg State Theaters in gart since 1957, has dep as Gamsjäger's dep

An exhibition of Polish paintings, sculpture, graphics, sponsored by the Union International Frankfurt, and being club premises, was inat this week and will be through Nov. 25, from p.m.

CROSSWORD By Will

ACROSS
1 Barley beads
5 Word for some budgets
10 Clean the deck
14 Bar
15 Buffalo of India
16 Line-marking material
17 Acrobatic
18 Acrobatic
19 Arthurian woman
20 Pad
21 Roman gods
22 Advice to Macduff
26 Appraise, with route
27 Rubbish
30 Free and clear
32 Certain compasses
35 Of the shoulder
36 Accompany
38 Spoon
39 Palm fiber
40 Tend in a way
41 D.D.E.
42 Schubert's "könig"
43 Most wintry
44 Bowfin genus
45 Met again
47 Kind of cross
48 Scourful look
49 Fanciful me!
51 Pay
53 Muckraking articles
56 Souls Lat.
58 Sandarac tree
59 Recoil
61 Constituents of modern jam
63 Tea fare
65 Gardner
67 Mad, in Scotland
68 Audience reactions, sometimes
69 Beginning
DOWN
1 Helper: Abbr.
2 Stop!
3 Insensible
4 Brilliant
5 Savory
6 Double initials
7 Wildebeest
8 Word to a lifeguard
9 French heads
10 Filmy
11 Season
12 Friend
13 Garden
18 Sincere
22 Kind of
24 "I'm not interested"
25 Time to st over
27 Horse op
28 Warning
29 Rivals the hos story
31 Thin papi
33 Former Jack
34 Promise
36 Cistern
37 Small bit
40 Stings
44 Resort ne
46 Blab to
50 In disar
52 Horse
53 "To own
54 Cere
55 Humane
57 Old gray
58 Asian tre
59 Pieced of
62 Quarry
63 Wayside

WADO
DO

Pittsburgh rescued by Harratty

TD Passes
Cincinnati

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Harratty came off the bench to lead the Steelers to a 21-10 victory over the Cincinnati Bengals in a game of the lead in the American Football Conference Division.

Harratty, taking over for Terry Bradshaw, threw a 13-yard touchdown pass to Ernie Ladd and a 21-yard pass to John Stallworth to lead the Steelers to a 21-10 victory over the Cincinnati Bengals in a game of the lead in the American Football Conference Division.

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After Raider Kneed Dawson Double Penalty Hurt Chiefs

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The Kansas City Chiefs' defense raised a question about the officiating penalty rule and also about the intent of Ben Davidson and Otis Taylor, the Chiefs' defensive end, in the back after Dawson had run to a first down on the Oakland 30-yard line.

The Chiefs were ahead, 17-14, with 68 seconds to play. "I was just touching him down. I didn't know if he fell or someone had tackled him," explained Davidson, the renowned

punisher of quarterbacks who once broke Joe Namath's jaw. The Chiefs' defense raised a question about the officiating penalty rule and also about the intent of Ben Davidson and Otis Taylor, the Chiefs' defensive end, in the back after Dawson had run to a first down on the Oakland 30-yard line.

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Ben Davidson

Ben Davidson, the Chiefs' defensive end, was involved in a controversial play during the game. He was seen reaching back to touch Dawson after he had run to a first down.

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Raider 14, Finley and the other officials did a lot of consulting. Finley explained:

"A piling-on penalty was called on Oakland. Then Kansas City started the fight. Play was not over until both penalties had been cleared. I did not know there were two penalties when the ball was moved to the 14. The second penalty had not been reported until after the fight."

The penalties, against Davidson and Taylor, offset each other and nullified the play. Dawson's 19-yard gain. After 6 1/2 minutes of discussion the ball went back to the Oakland 48 and one down later the Chiefs punted to the end zone.

With 46 seconds left, Daryle Lamonia completed four passes to the Kansas City 41. With three seconds to play, 43-year-old George Blanda kicked a 43-yard field goal to gain the tie. "He (Finley) didn't explain anything," said Hank Stram, the Chiefs' coach. "No one seemed to know what happened. No one explained it to me."

Blanda said: "The game was lost. They got a stupid penalty. All of a sudden we get a tie and we're in first place."

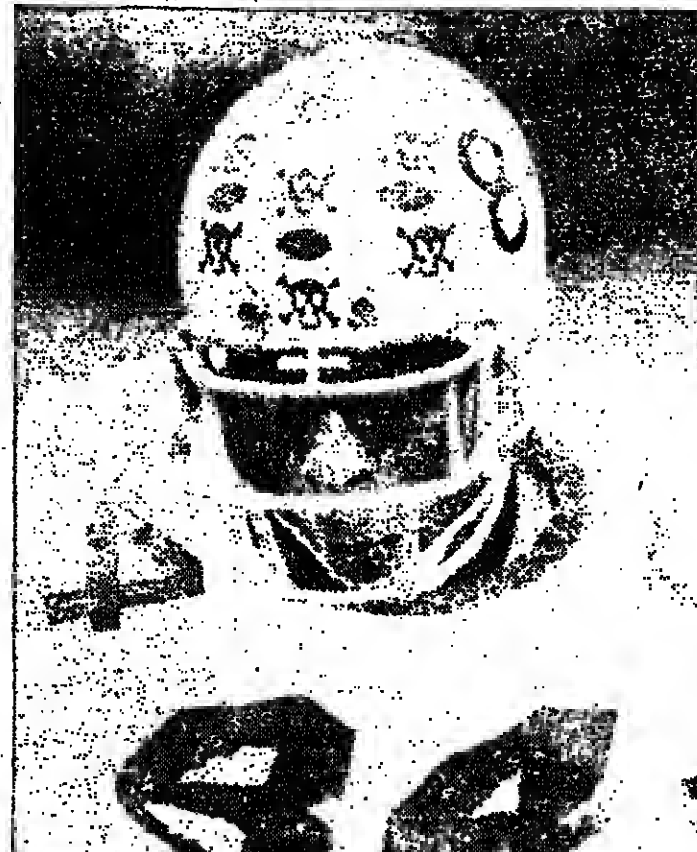
Perhaps the rule is stupid. A crafty player can always start a fight to bring about an offsetting penalty. For example, team "A" intercepts "B's" pass, but on the return "A" is penalized for blocking. So a "B" player starts a fight and is ejected. His penalty offsets the clipping one, the play is nullified and "B" retains possession of the football.

Commissioner Pete Rozelle said the subject would be brought to the attention of the league competition committee for a possible change in the rules.

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SKULDUGGERY—Chicago high school player has his helmet decorated with football and skull and crossbone emblems, which coach gives out as merit award.

Cavaliers Are Dribbling To Unwanted Record

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP).—The New York Knicks were in the midst of their record 18-game winning streak at this time a year ago in the National Basketball Association.

Now the Cleveland Cavaliers are in the midst of setting a league record in reverse. The Cavaliers, who have yet to win, were trounced by the Philadelphia 76ers last night, 141-67. It was Cleveland's 11th straight defeat.

That leaves the Cavaliers only four games shy of the NBA's longest losing streak at the start of a season, 15 by Denver back in Oct.-Dec. of 1949.

And if, perchance, Cleveland lost 18 straight that would erase the all-time longest losing streak of 17, set by the San Francisco 49ers in 1965 and equaled by San Diego in 1969.

Philadelphia's whopping 84-point margin over Cleveland was the most for the 76ers since a 46-point spread over San Francisco in 1948. The 76ers led by as much as 59 last night.

Suns 110, Braves 102. Phoenix built a 62-44 half-time lead and went on to defeat Buffalo, 110-102.

The expansion Braves shot only 26 percent from the field in the first half as they went without a field goal in the opening four minutes.

Connie Hawkins led the Suns with 20 points and Mike Davis netted 21 for the Braves.

To Win '74 World Cup England's Ramsey Picks Yugoslavia

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Sir Alf Ramsey, England soccer team manager, has a surprise tip for the 1974 World Cup—Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslavs failed even to qualify for the 1970 series in Mexico and have won only six of their last 20 international matches.

But Ramsey picks them ahead of world champions Brazil, host country West Germany and such other soccer giants as Russia, Italy and Argentina.

Speaking to newsmen yesterday, he said: "It was surprising that Yugoslavia failed to qualify for the last series. They should do so in 1974 and are a team who could win the competition."

In 1968, Ramsey said England would win at home in 1966. He was right. He said his team would not retain the trophy in Mexico this year, leaning towards Brazil. He was right.

Ramsey always has admired the Yugoslav brand of soccer which has successfully blended the delicate Latin ball-playing technique to the physical style of the British and West German teams.

In the 1968 European championship, Yugoslavia lost to Italy in the Rome final after the first match ended in a tie. England fell to the Slavs in the semifinal. Looking back to last June's tournament in Mexico, Ramsey said Russia was severely penalized in the opening match against Sweden at the Aztec Stadium.

"The referee in the opening match was thrown to the lions, told to impress that no nonsense would be stood for," Ramsey said. "But in that match the Russians—the most correct country we have ever encountered at soccer under my management—had four men booked and the Mexicans one."

Of England's unpopularity in Mexico, Ramsey said: "The Brazilians played three matches in Guadalajara and threw flowers to the locals and brought unsold tickets and gave them away. I would rather England didn't have to win popularity that way."

Ramsey defended his statement that England had nothing to learn from Brazil by saying: "When I said we had nothing to learn from them, I was referring to their ball control and individual skills."

Asked if he thought England could have beaten Brazil had she reached the final, he said: "I don't know. We would have been very tired. The longer we were there the more it affected us."

Looking back to the 1970 competition, Ramsey had another surprise in his choice of player of the tournament, Clodoaldo. He said: "If I had to name one it would be Brazil's Clodoaldo, although he had a terrible final at which all their team arrived very tired."

"He was not written about like Pele, Tostão and Jairzinho, but he was magnificent. He was mean and hard when it was needed but also showed tremendous skill."



Sir Alf Ramsey

Garden Proposes Ali-Bonavena, Patterson-Ellis Twinbill

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (UPI).—With boxing's appeal enhanced by Muhammad Ali's successful comeback last week, Madison Square Garden is negotiating to display the unrecognized champion against Oscar Bonavena, on Dec. 7 in a heavyweight bout that originally had been arranged with Miami Beach as the site.

"We're working on it," Harry Mason, the Garden's boxing director, acknowledged yesterday.

"We should know in about 24 hours," Mason also is attempting to put together another heavyweight match between Floyd Patterson and Jimmy Ellis, possibly as part of a doubleheader with the Ali-Bonavena bout.

All holds a New York license, issued recently following a Federal Court ruling that the State Athletic Commission could not prevent him from competing because of his appeal of a refusal to fight, now awaiting a decision by the United States Supreme Court.

All is not licensed in Florida, although Dundee apparently believed a license would be granted. All was awarded a third-round knockout over Jerry Quarry on Oct. 26 at Atlanta in his first competitive bout since March 23, 1967.

The 28-year-old All is unbeaten in 20 bouts, with 24 knockouts. Bonavena also 28, has never been stopped. The Argentine twice was outpointed by Joe Frazier, now the recognized champion, and once by Ellis.

and Dundee is willing to turn the contract over to us for a reasonable fee, although no title would be at stake, the Garden plans to schedule the Ali-Bonavena bout for 15 rounds, the championship distance.

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Bugner Uses Jab To Gain Verdict Over Johnson

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Joe Bugner, 20-year-old British heavy-weight, came back after a slow start to outpoint George (Scrap Iron) Johnson of Oklahoma City over ten rounds at London's Royal Albert Hall tonight.

Johnson scored heavily in the opening rounds and put Bugner down briefly in the fourth. But the American tried in the last three rounds and Bugner began to land with his best punch—a left jab.

Johnson, weighing 225-1/4 pounds, knocked down Bugner, 213-1-2, with a punch to the body. He was up immediately.

Johnson was still coming forward in the sixth round, but Bugner began connecting with jabs. Bugner has now won 29 fights out of 31.

Canada Names Ski Coach. TORONTO, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Slavomir Kadaras, a former member of Yugoslavia's national jumping team, has been appointed national jumping coach for the Canadian Ski Association, it was announced yesterday.

AP COLLEGE FOOTBALL POLL. The top twenty teams, with first-place votes in parentheses, season records and total points. Points tabulated on basis of 20-18-14-10-8-6-4-3-2-1.

NBA Standings

| Atlantic | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|--------------|----|---|------|-------|
| New York | 10 | 2 | .833 | — |
| Philadelphia | 7 | 4 | .636 | 2 1/2 |
| Boston | 7 | 6 | .538 | 4 |
| Buffalo | 1 | 7 | .125 | 7 |

NHL Scoring

| Explosive | Goals | Assists | Pts. |
|-------------------------|-------|---------|------|
| 1. Esposito, Boston | 10 | 12 | 22 |
| 2. McKenzie, Boston | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| 3. Borge, Boston | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| 4. Beliveau, Montreal | 3 | 10 | 13 |
| 5. Cournoyer, Montreal | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| 6. Bucyk, Boston | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| 7. Delvecchio, Detroit | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| 8. Hull, Chicago | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| 9. Keen, Toronto | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| 10. Borowski, St. Louis | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| 11. Rattelle, N.Y. | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| 12. Hall, Vancouver | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| 13. Orr, Boston | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| 14. Martin, Chicago | 2 | 6 | 8 |

New Orleans and Chicago Had Busy Trading Seasons

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP).—The New Orleans Saints and Chicago Bears were the most active swap-peddling teams in the National Football League in which 78 trades involved a record 113 players before last Tuesday's deadline, the NFL has announced.

The Saints made the most trades, 14, among the National Conference clubs, dealing away 11 players and five draft choices while acquiring nine players and six draft picks.

Chicago was right behind, picking up 13 players—including five starters—in nine deals that cost them four players and five draft choices.

Washington made only two trades between Jan. 19 and Tuesday's deadline. They gave up defensive tackle Frank Bosch and a fourth-round draft choice to the Baltimore Colts for middle linebacker Dennis Gatz, and traded defensive lineman Jim Norton to the New York Giants for defensive end Bruce Anderson.

Gaulthrie was waived by the Redskins and they reacquired Bosch as a free agent. The Colts used the draft choices to select linebacker Steve Searcy of Penn State, who signed with a Canadian team. The Giants recently dropped Norton.

The San Diego Chargers were most active in the American Conference with 11 deals involving 15 players and seven draft selections. The 18 players involved in the Pittsburgh Steelers' trades were the most in the A.F.C.

Namath to Face Unitas on Film

It's Johnny Unitas vs. Joe Namath this week in Europe's National Football League game of the week as presented by TWA and American Express.

The game proved to be Namath's final of the season as he breaks a finger in the final moments of the New York Jets' loss to the Baltimore Colts. The Paris show-case for the film is the Cinema Le Triomphe, with showings today at 12:15 p.m. and 1 p.m. In Rome, the stadium is the Savoy Hotel Friday at 1 p.m. Admission is free.

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Everyone Loses in Italian Horse Racing

ROME, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The sport of kings is in a royal mess in Italy.

Long handicapped by money problems, horse racing is now faced by a financial squeeze so acute it threatens to reduce the sport to a rich man's hobby—even more so than it is now.

As usual, the bettors feel the pinch first. "We are all in it," said jockey Enrico Camici. "This time, it looks bad even for the owners."

The breaking point, bookies say, was a government decision to raise the gambling tax to 17 percent. More than 236 betting shops operated under government license immediately shut down in protest and jockeys announced they would race horses up the Via Veneto to dramatize their opposition.

Before the clatter of hooves pounded up the fashionable Roman street, the government backed down, reducing the proposed tax to a seven percent levy on winnings only.

That made it a little easier for the bettors, who can invest in the banglows for as little as 500 lire (80 cents).

Small Purses

As far as owners are concerned, total purses were only 15 billion lire (\$24 million) and the richest race, the Italian Derby, is worth 100 million lire (\$160,000).

Owners say that simply is not enough money to support 4,800 racehorses and 10,000 jockeys and 30,000 persons who earn their living on or near the track.

"We have children now who are 7 years old and who have never seen a horse except in the movies or on television," said Luigi Camici, president of the National Trotters Association. "It is important to keep the sport alive for them."

Not everyone has such lofty motivations. "I'm probably the least known champion in Italy," said top jockey Gianfranco Dettori. "One of 127 licensed jockeys in the country. I ride for money. I don't think I get a fair share of the winnings."

The prize money is usually split so that 60 percent goes to the winning horse, 17 for place, nine for show and four for the fourth-placed horse. The winning jockey usually gets the other ten percent of the purse.

Bankers Collect

The government move to increase the tax bite failed because bettors assigned their tickets to their banks—and under Italian law, banks do not have to reveal their clients' names when they collect winnings.

The new proposed law requires bookies to collect the tax when they hand over winnings. Bookies say its too much work.

If things get too complicated, the industry might look again at a classified advertisement which recently appeared in a racing magazine.

"We buy horses," a slaughterhouse ad said. "We pay 240,000 lire (\$400) for good horses. We pay less for old horses."

Bankers Collect

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH-FRENCH SECRETARY, seeks permanent or translation, immediate, 10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30-32-34-36-38-40-42-44-46-48-50-52-54-56-58-60-62-64-66-68-70-72-74-76-78-80-82-84-86-88-90-92-94-96-98-100-102-104-106-108-110-112-114-116-118-120-122-124-126-128-130-132-134-136-138-140-142-144-146-148-150-152-154-156-158-160-162-164-166-168-170-172-174-176-178-180-182-184-186-188-190-192-194-196-198-200-202-204-206-208-210-212-214-216-218-220-222-224-226-228-230-232-234-236-238-240-242-244-246-248-250-252-254-256-258-260-262-264-266-268-270-272-274-276-278-280-282-284-286-288-290-292-294-296-298-300-302-304-306-308-310-312-314-316-318-320-322-324-326-328-330-332-334-336-338-340-342-344-346-348-350-352-354-356-358-360-362-364-366-368-370-372-374-376-378-380-382-384-386-388-390-392-394-396-398-400-402-404-406-408-410-412-414-416-418-420-422-424-426-428-430-432-434-436-438-440-442-444-446-448-450-452-454-456-458-460-462-464-466-468-470-472-474-476-478-480-482-484-486-488-490-492-494-496-498-500-502-504-506-508-510-512-514-516-518-520-522-524-526-528-530-532-534-536-538-540-542-544-546-548-550-552-554-556-558-560-562-564-566-568-570-572-574-576-578-580-582-584-586-588-590-592-594-596-598-600-602-604-606-608-610-612-614-616-618-620-622-624-626-628-630-632-634-636-638-640-642-644-646-648-650-652-654-656-658-660-662-664-666-668-670-672-674-676-678-680-682-684-686-688-690-692-694-696-698-700-

Art Buchwald

The Concession

(Mr. Buchwald is getting an extra turn of bat with this classic, Russell Baker having been given the day off in order to write.)

WASHINGTON.—In almost every election in the United States (except where someone ran unopposed) there is a winner and a loser, and American tradition demands that the loser show good grace and make a concession speech. But what he says and what he is thinking at the moment are not necessarily the same thing.

Thanks to the exact science of extra-sensory perception, I am able to reveal what a candidate was thinking while he was making his concession speech on the networks early Wednesday morning. He began:

"First, I want to thank all the people who worked so hard and so long in my campaign for nothing and who believed in me, and what I stood for."

"But he was thinking, 'If I had to do it all over again, I would have hired a professional outfit that would have at least known what the hell we were doing.'"

"I can't praise too highly my campaign manager, Mr. Hathaway, who worked tirelessly on my behalf at great sacrifice to himself and his family."

"All he made me promise him was a federal judgeship, if I won."

"I would also like to say that I know that although my wife Betty is disappointed, I doubt if I could have gotten through the past year without her loyalty and love and understanding."

"She told me from the start, 'I didn't have a chance, and so far as she was concerned, I was not to even get into the race.'"

"As far as my opponent is concerned, I wish to congratulate him on the victory which he won fairly and squarely."

"In one of the dirtiest campaigns in political history."

"I know that he will serve his state and country to the best of his ability, and I shall do everything in my power to support him in the great problems he will have to deal with in the perilous times ahead."

"That is, if he isn't indicted in the next year for vote fraud."

"I would be less than candid if I didn't admit that I was disappointed in the results. But in this great country we can't all be winners and I shall continue to serve the Republic in any capacity that is demanded of me."

"It's going to be interesting to see who makes up my \$1 million campaign deficit."

"I might mention at this time how grateful I am to the press, who treated me fairly and called the shots as they saw them."

"I never saw such a bunch of prejudiced, lying hacks in my life. They couldn't write the truth if it was shoved down their throats."

"As for television, I'd like to say how grateful I am to the TV stations who provided me with free time to tell my side of the story."

"At six-thirty in the morning, it's true I didn't have as much money as my opponent to buy TV time."

"It pays to have a rich wife at election time, even though she's ugly as sin."

"But I don't blame the lack of money for my defeat."

"Not much."

"If there were any mistakes made in this campaign they were mine, and I must take responsibility for them."

"If you believe that one you're stupider than I thought you were."

"The important thing now is to heal the wounds and go forward together as one people, one nation under God with liberty and justice for all."

"That's not a bad phrase. I think I'll use it in the next campaign."

The Run Down From London to Brighton

By Maxine Molyneux

LONDON.—The casual visitor to England driving down the historic London to Brighton road last Sunday might have been struck more forcibly than usual by the British love of tradition. As he motored along he would have seen hundreds of vintage cars bearing occasionally clad drivers southwards.

The cars and drivers were, of course, the London to Brighton run, held annually to commemorate the "emancipation of the motor car."

The Royal Automobile Club commemorates the act of Parliament which abolished the requirement for all motor vehicles to be preceded by a man on foot. The first run along the 50-mile stretch was held in 1896 and of 39 starters, only 14 reached Brighton, although rumor has it that four of the starters were killed.

The 1970 run boasted 250 participants from all over the world. Vehicles eligible for the run must have been built prior to Jan. 1, 1905, because the organizers think that 1904 marks the end of the first era of motoring. After 1905, improvements in design divided the early experimental prototypes from the more advanced and comparatively reliable models that began to make their appearance.

Recalling the flavor of Edwardian London, the 250 entrants and some 50 reserves gathered at Hyde Park at 8 a.m. Despite the frenzied efforts of their owners, nearly 60 cars were nonstarters, but 244 set off on the three-hour journey. The weather was good, the sun was out, and only 24 cars were classified as non-finishers—that is, they did not arrive at Brighton before 4 p.m.

This, the 74th anniversary of the run, attracted the largest number of spectators, estimated in Brighton alone to be in the region of 30,000. The event is not only a colorful spectacle, but also provides an opportunity to see some of the rarest and oldest vehicles in existence. Many of the cars are museum pieces or come from large private collections. Their owners are usually either very rich or very dedicated and sometimes both.

Some of the cars were found rusting in fields and barns before they were lavishly and carefully restored; others were bought under unusual circumstances, like Berthold Rückwarth's 1895 Benz, the oldest car to finish in the run, which



Berthold Rückwarth pilots his 1895 Benz across Westminster Bridge on first lap of antique auto rally.

was smuggled out of East Germany hit by his and later reassigned before it came into the possession of Mr. Rückwarth, who owns ten other cars.

Restoring is an expensive business. Parts are hard to come by, and many have to be specially made. Because of their rarity, these old cars can command anything up to \$20,000 (\$48,000), so the total value of the 220 cars classified as finishers can only be guessed at.

Among the more interesting and rare entrants were a 1904 Humber Olympia Tripart thought to be the sole surviving example in the world; a 1903 Argyll which was the first fitted gate change to the gears and which has taken part in every run since 1929; and a 1901 Albion which is fitted with an attachment on the front axle so that a horse might tow it in the event of a breakdown.

Despite the careful attention accorded to these venerable veterans, it would seem to be a rather hazardous hobby,

and three hours of sustained rattling and jolting requires rather more than just a passing interest. As one enthusiast explained after the run, as he lovingly caressed the smut of his De Dion Bouton, "You have to accept that cars are men's mistresses and vintage mistresses are really the most exciting, temperamental and capricious as well as the most beautiful of them all."

These mechanized femmes fatales tested the strength of their owners' devotion Sunday. A 1904 Raxette lost a wheel en route and collided with another car. A 1907 De Dion Bouton had to have its engine stripped twice to carry out repairs on the journey, and another car of the same make crossed the finishing line with no clutch, no gears and no compression. One driver had a weight problem shortly after the start of the run and unobtrusively jettisoned his wife at Westminster Bridge, but the car still gave him a lot of trouble and he had to push it most of the way.

Undaunted, they all say they enjoyed it, and will enter again next year. Five participants from the United States did not escape without mishap either. Two Cadillac, one 1903 and the other 1904, were nonstarters, and an 1899 De Dion Bouton failed to arrive in Brighton in time. Of the two successful entrants, W. Harrah and his wife arrived first, in an detachable 1903 Packard with a detachable tonneau. Mr. Harrah, a casino operator, has a large motor museum in the United States which contains 1,000 cars.

The other American finisher, resplendent in tartan ("my ancestors, way back, were Scottish and English"), was J.C. Leake in a 1904 Autocar, accompanied by the mayor of Oklahoma City, George Shirk. Mr. Leake, owner of two television stations and 110 cars, 20 of which are early Rolls-Royces, described the run as "the greatest sporting event in the world. We encountered no serious difficulties except that the valves stuck so we had to stop once." Both had thoroughly enjoyed the run, but the mayor regretted that they were unable to stop at a few English pubs on the way.

At 4 p.m. the official end of the run, the dog cars, voltmeters, bicycles, tractors and wagons, all began to disperse, some setting out on a return trip to London, others mounted on trailers to be towed back to their museums or garages, where they would be put away and lovingly cared for until next year's London to Brighton run.

No Silver Threads Among the Goid

"Marriage... is a damnably serious business, particularly around Boston"—J.P. Marquand. "When singleness is bliss, it's folly to be wiser"—Bill Combsman.

Just about everybody has taken his licks at the blessed sacrament—not that it's distasteful, a single mother's son always weeps. Elliott Gould, interviewed in the current issue of Playboy, asserts that "as we know it today, I think marriage must ultimately disappear. The guy I play in 'Love My Wife' says I feel infinitely better than I could myself."

"Look, the tells his wife, I'm not against the institution of marriage. But when it was invented in the third century B.C., the average life span was 30 or 35 years. I was a perfectly normal life with some-thing out of six or seven years. But now, between Medicare and penicillin and people living to 60, 70, 80—I mean, who can live with the same person for 50 years? It's immoral."

A fresh outlook on Elliott Gould, meanwhile, has been provided by Leonard Maltin, of Paris, who sent along the above photo taken on the night

of the Sorrento Festival singing of Gould's "Gettin' Straight". The actor, Leonard Maltin, was cited in Oct. 28 People column as one of America's ten best-dressed men...

Dropping the other shoe, the Daily Sketch yesterday reveals its list of the ten sexiest men in the world. Steady now. Being the ratings was New York Mayor John V. Lindsay, followed, in order, by: Behnke, actor Calvin Lockhart, French actor Alain Delon, Frank Sinatra, Moshe Dayan, American actor Warren Beatty ("He knows where it's at," wild helps), Canadian PM Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Paul Newman, Nick Jagger and Welsh singer Tom Jones. He the Lindsay, the Sketch reveals the Mayor, his wife, surprised by a reporter while reading a Hudson article about the old man in out of those women's magazines, snapped: "That's not the man I sleep with."

Doing a rip-roaring business the last time we drove along Paris's Boulevard des Batignolles was an establishment, called the "O.K. Coral II Room."

—DICK ROBARACE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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